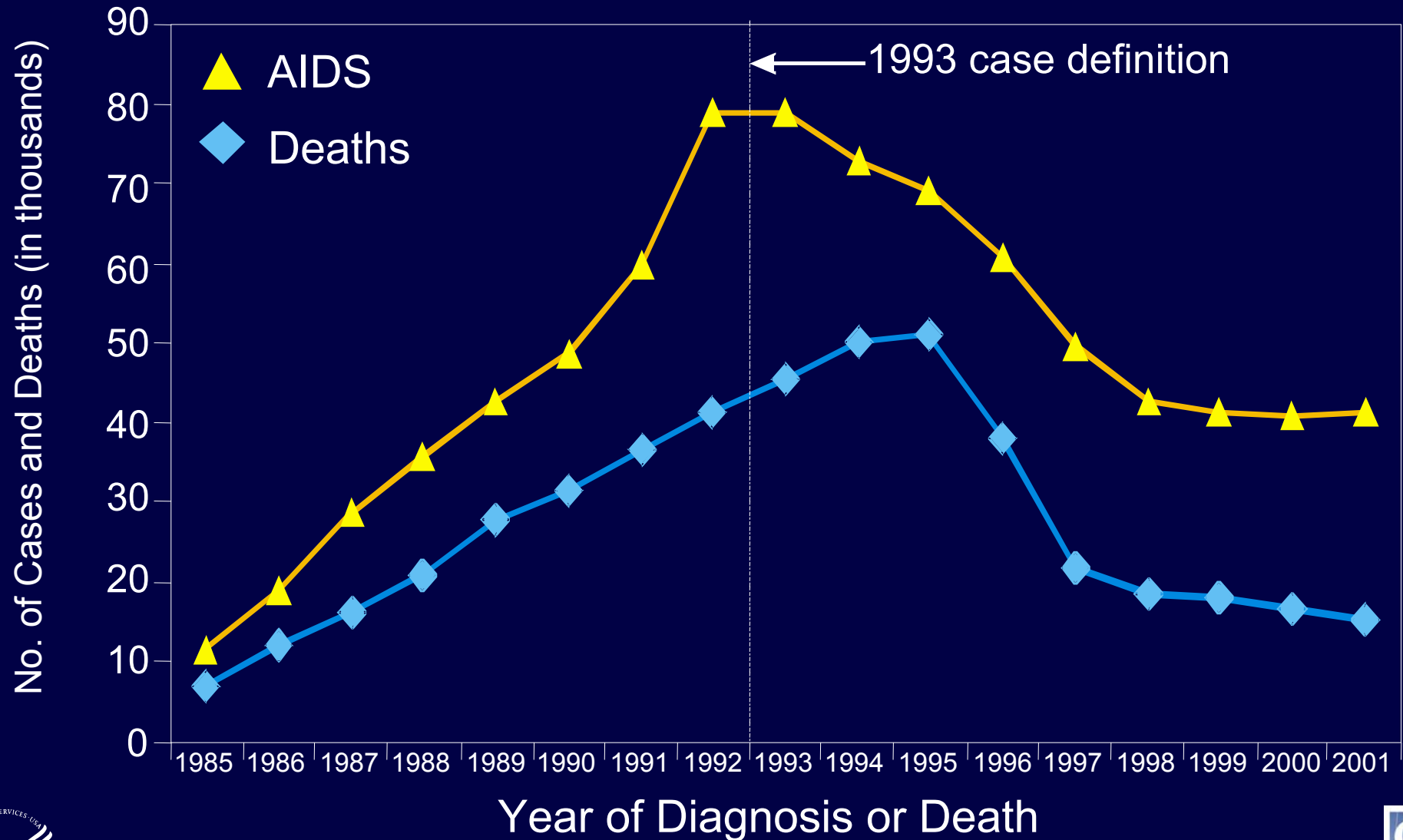


Estimated Incidence of AIDS and Deaths of Adults and Adolescents with AIDS*, 1985 - 2001, United States



*Adjusted for reporting delays



Estimated Incidence of AIDS and Deaths of Adults and Adolescents with AIDS, 1985 - 2001, United States

The upper curve represents estimated AIDS incidence (number of new diagnoses); the lower one represents the estimated number of deaths of adults and adolescents with AIDS.

The peak in 1993 was associated with the expansion of the AIDS surveillance case definition implemented in January 1993. In recent years, both AIDS incidence and deaths of persons with AIDS have declined.

Declines in new AIDS diagnoses and deaths of persons with AIDS are due in part to the success of highly active antiretroviral therapies, introduced in 1996.



AIDS Cases and Deaths Reported 1981- 2001, United States

	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	
		<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Adults and adolescents	807,075	462,653	57
Children (<13 years)	<u>9,074</u>	<u>5,257</u>	58
Total	816,149	467,910	



AIDS Cases and Deaths, Reported 1981 - 2001, United States

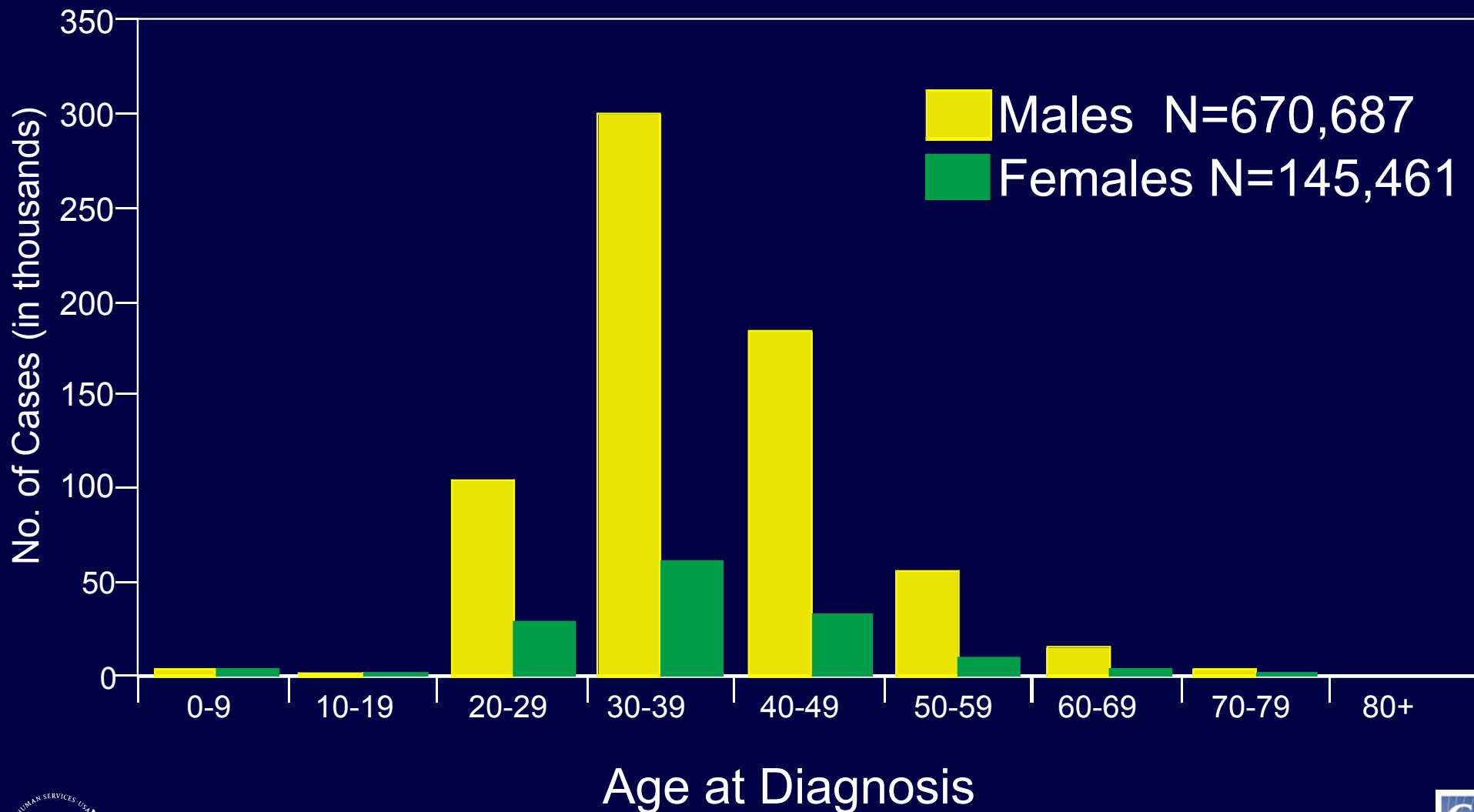
From 1981 through 2001, a total of 816,149 cases of AIDS were reported to CDC.

Of the 807,045 adults and adolescents reported with AIDS, 462,653 (57%) have died. Of the 9,074 children younger than 13 years reported with AIDS, 5,257 (58%) have died.

Slides containing information on leading causes of death in the United States, including HIV infection and AIDS, are available at <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/graphics/mortalit.htm>.



Persons Diagnosed With AIDS, by Age and Sex Reported 1981-2001, United States



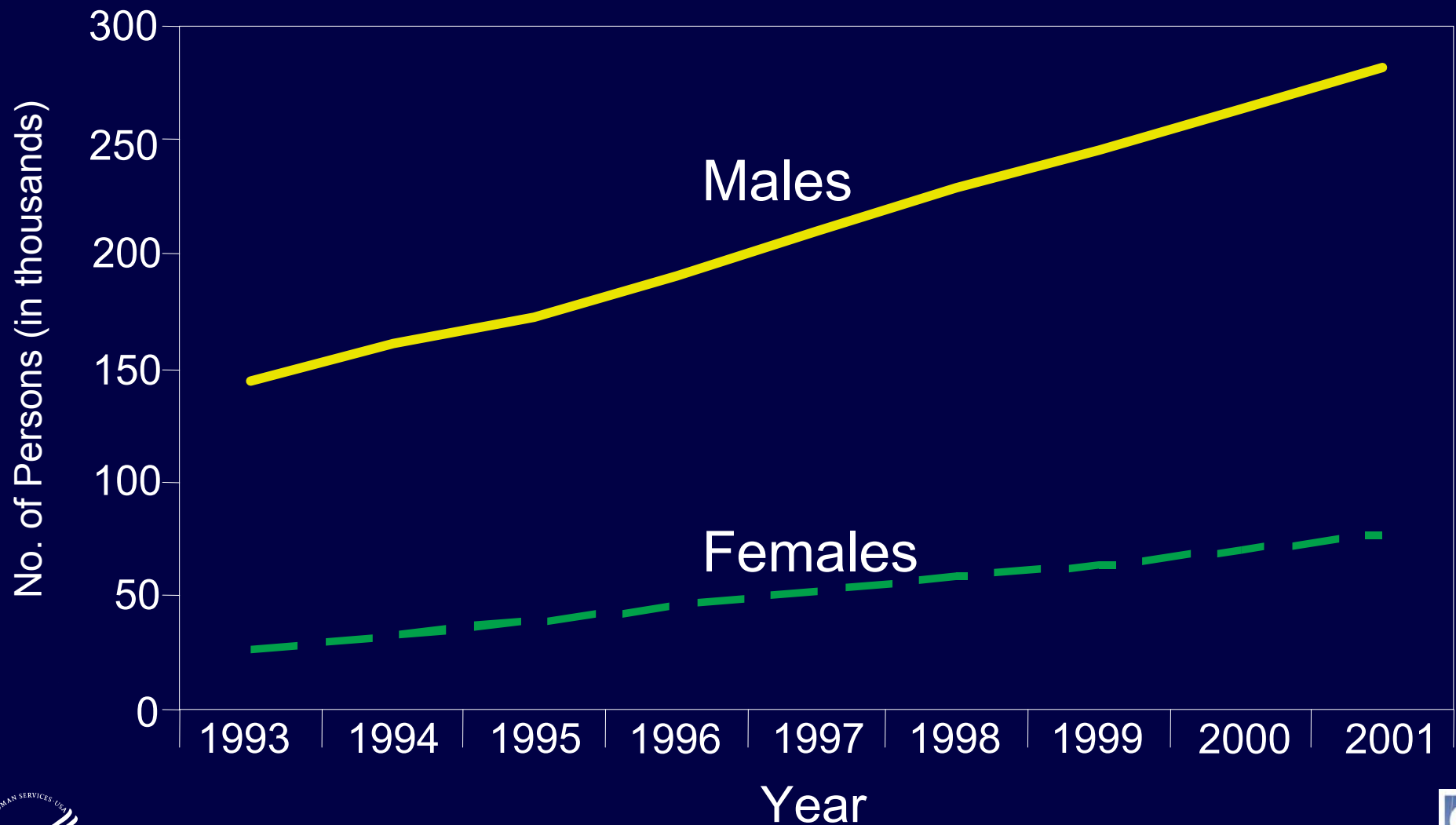
Persons Diagnosed with AIDS, by Age and Sex, Reported 1981 - 2001, United States

This slide shows the distribution of AIDS cases by sex and age at diagnosis. Since 1981, a total of 816,149 cases of AIDS have been reported to CDC: 82% were in males and 18% in females. One person was reported whose sex was unknown.

Most cases in males and females were diagnosed when the men and women were 30-39 years of age.



Estimated Number of Adults and Adolescents Living with AIDS, by Sex, 1993 - 2001, United States



Estimated Number of Adults and Adolescents Living with AIDS, by Sex, 1993 - 2001, United States

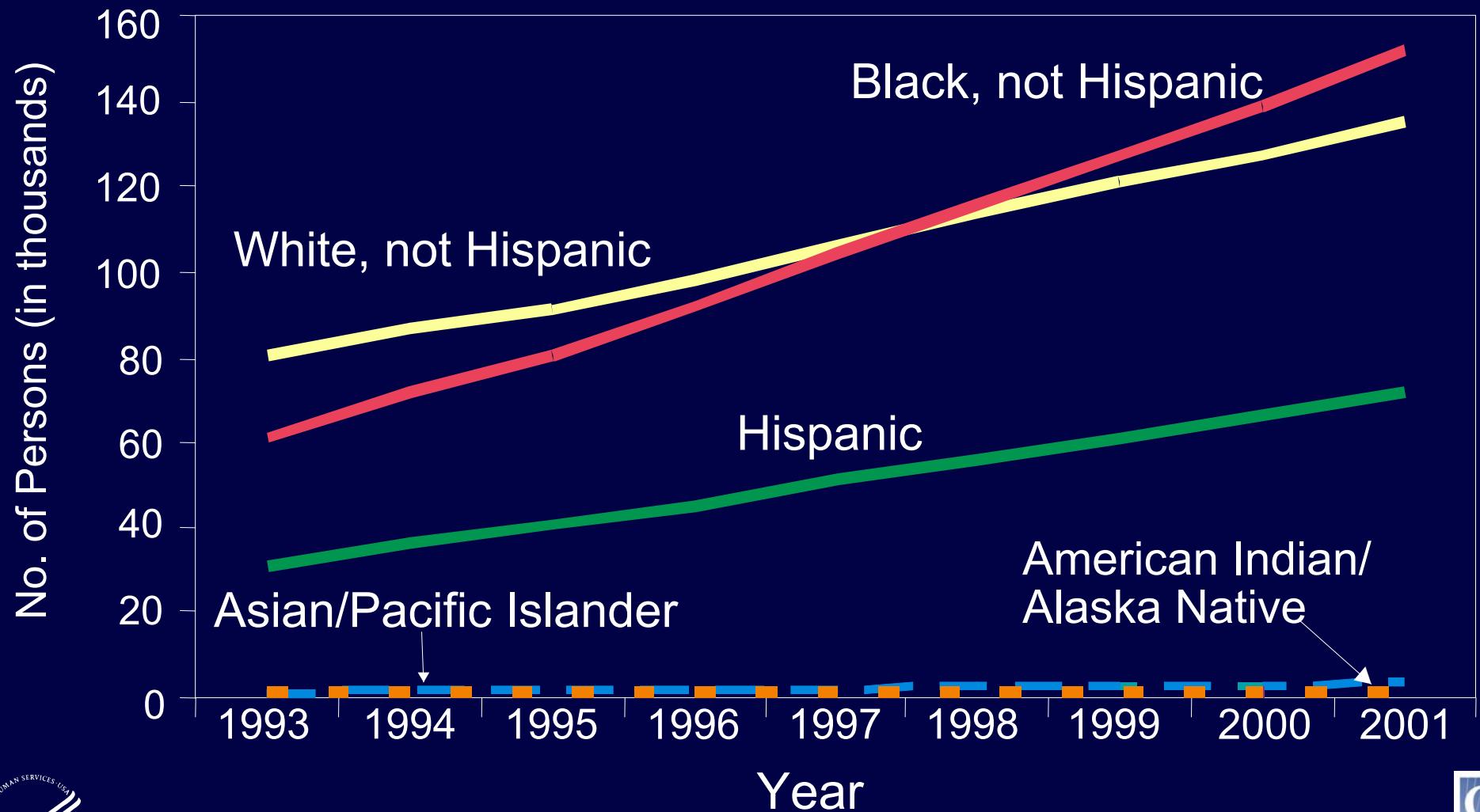
This slide shows increases in the number of adults and adolescents living with AIDS from 1993 through 2001.

The increase is due primarily to the widespread use of highly active antiretroviral therapy since its introduction in 1996, which has delayed the progression of AIDS to death.

At the end of 2001, approximately 360,000 adults and adolescents were living with AIDS; of these, 79% were males and 21% were females.



Estimated Number of Persons Living with AIDS, by Race/Ethnicity, 1993 - 2001, United States



Estimated Number of Persons Living with AIDS, by Race/Ethnicity, 1993 - 2001, United States

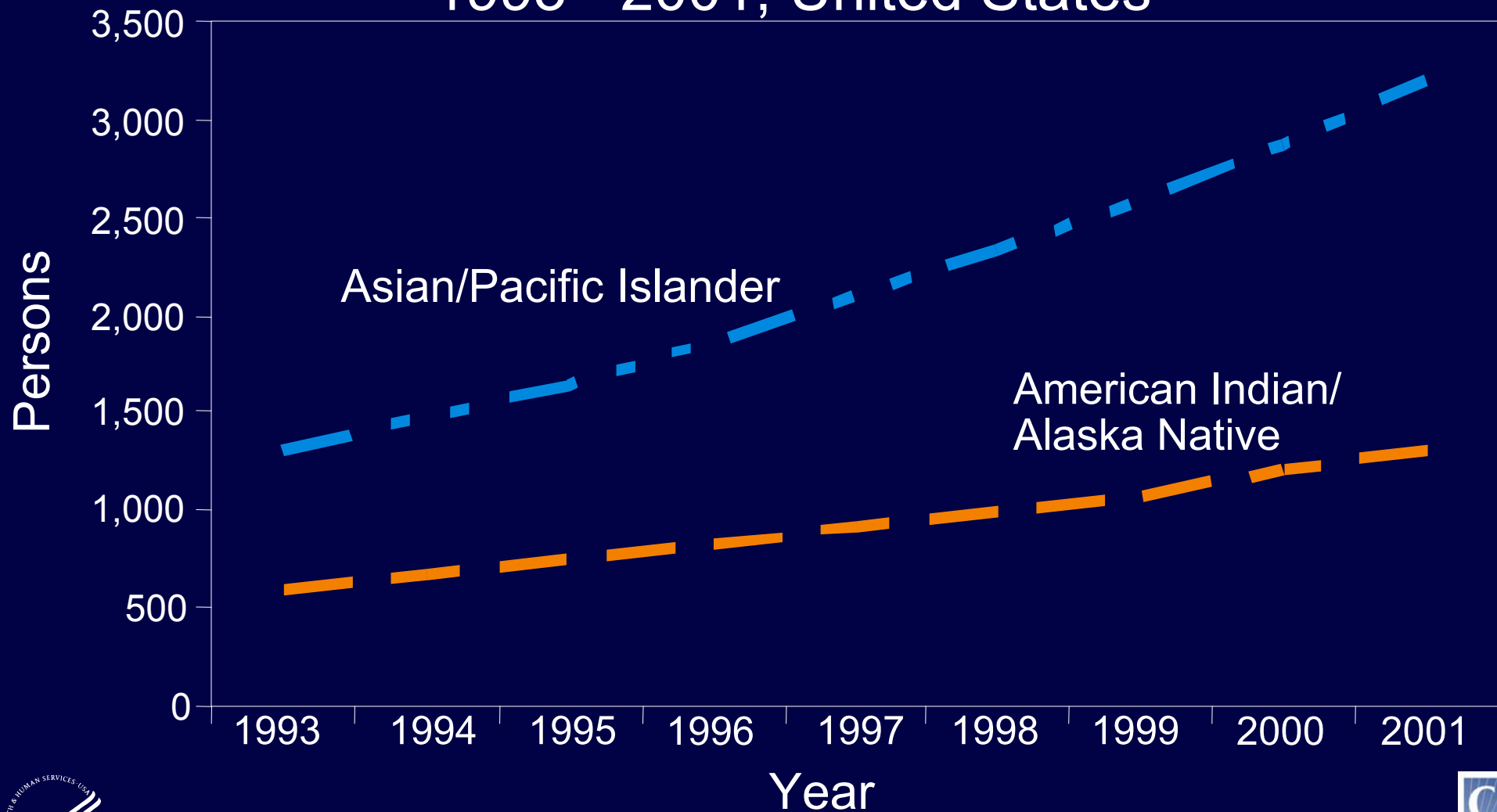
The estimated number of persons living with AIDS increased from 174,000 at the end of 1993 to 360,000 at the end of 2001.

Increases in the number of persons living with AIDS occurred in all racial/ethnic groups. (The increases among Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaska Native populations are shown on a different scale on slide 6.)

At the end of 1997, the number of non-Hispanic blacks living with AIDS exceeded that of non-Hispanic whites living with AIDS.



Estimated Number of Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaska Native Persons Living with AIDS, 1993 - 2001, United States



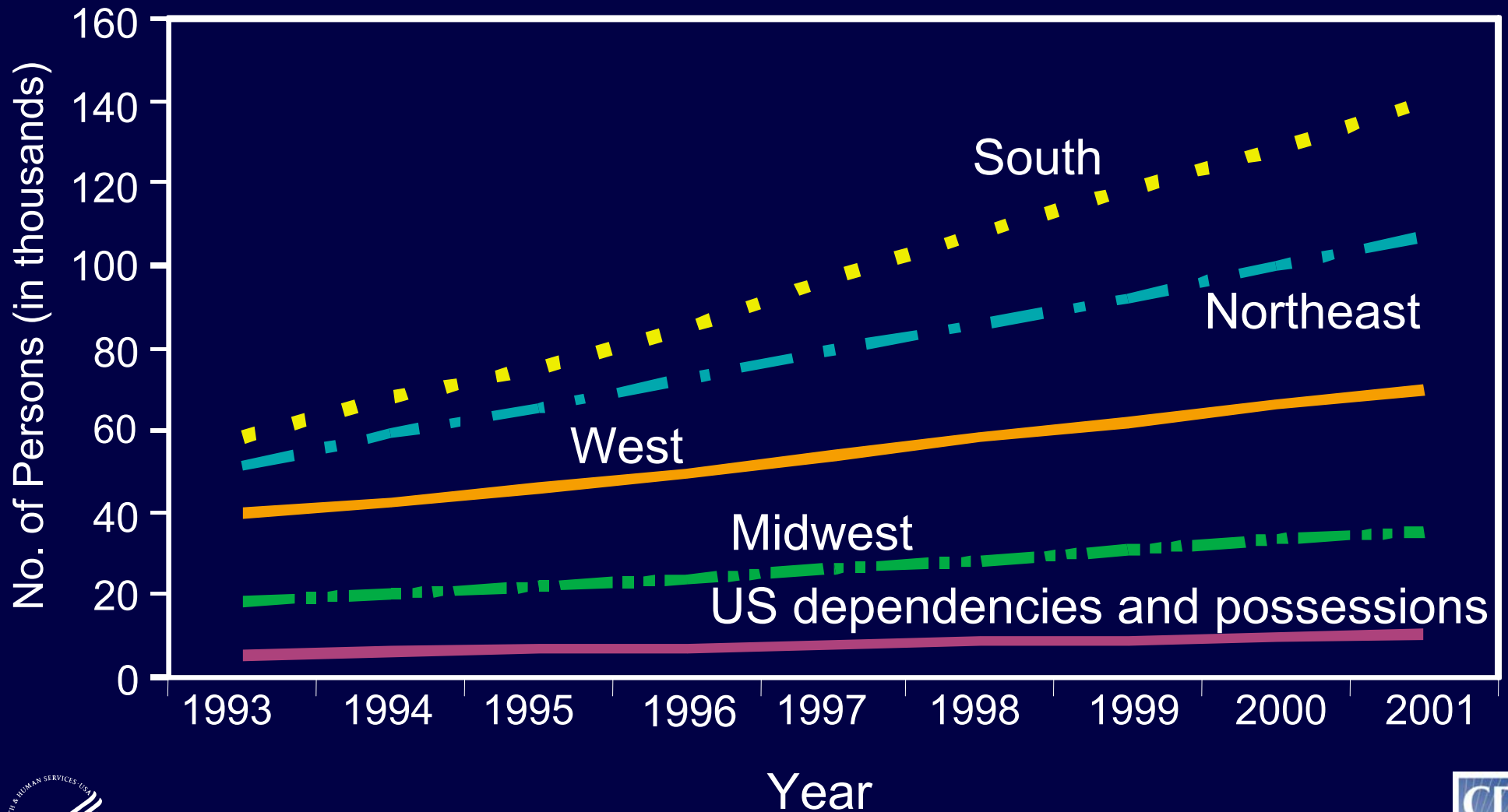
Estimated Number of Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaska Native Persons Living with AIDS, 1993 - 2001, United States

The estimated numbers of Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaska Native persons living with AIDS are shown with the other racial/ethnic groups on slide 5; on this slide, a different scale is used for the vertical axis. From 1993 through 2001, the number of Asian/Pacific Islander persons living with AIDS increased from 1,300 to 3,200 and the number of American Indian/Alaska Native persons living with AIDS increased from 570 to 1,300.

Slides containing more information on HIV and AIDS in racial and ethnic minorities are available at <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/graphics/minority.htm>.



Estimated Number of Persons Living with AIDS, by Region, 1993 - 2001, United States



Estimated Number of Persons Living with AIDS, by Region, 1993 - 2001, United States

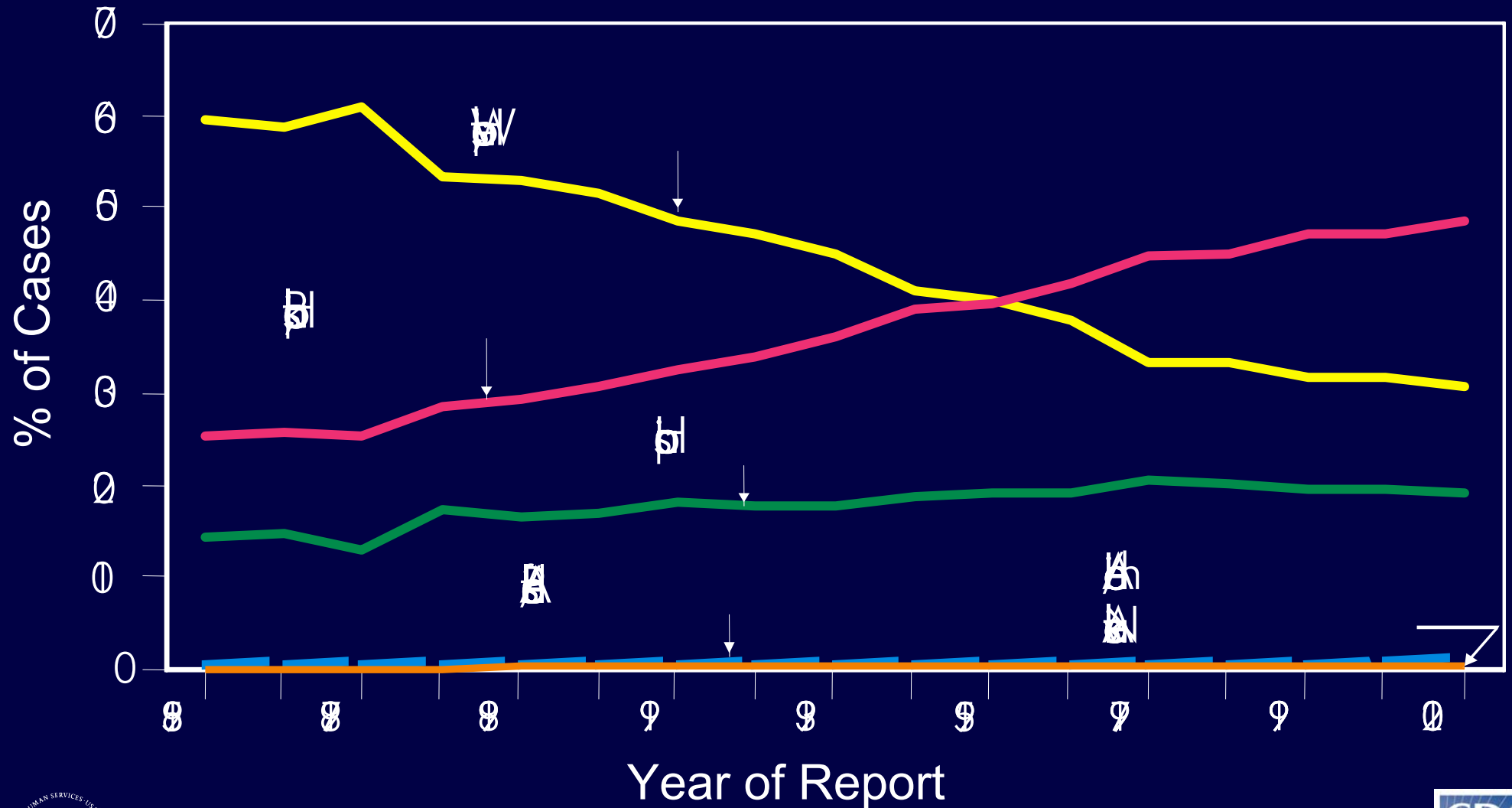
The estimated number of persons living with AIDS in each region of the United States increased from 1993 through 2001.

The increase is due primarily to the widespread use of highly active antiretroviral therapy since its introduction in 1996, which has delayed the progression of AIDS to death.

In 2001, approximately 140,000 (39%) persons living with AIDS resided in the South, 106,600 (29%) in the Northeast, 70,050 (19%) in the West, 35,730 (10%) in the Midwest, and 10,440 (3%) in US dependencies, possessions, and associated nations.



Proportions of AIDS Cases, by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, 1985 - 2001, United States



Proportions of AIDS Cases, by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, 1985 - 2001, United States

The proportional distribution of AIDS cases among racial/ethnic groups has changed since the beginning of the epidemic. The proportion of cases newly reported has decreased among non-Hispanic whites and increased among non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics.

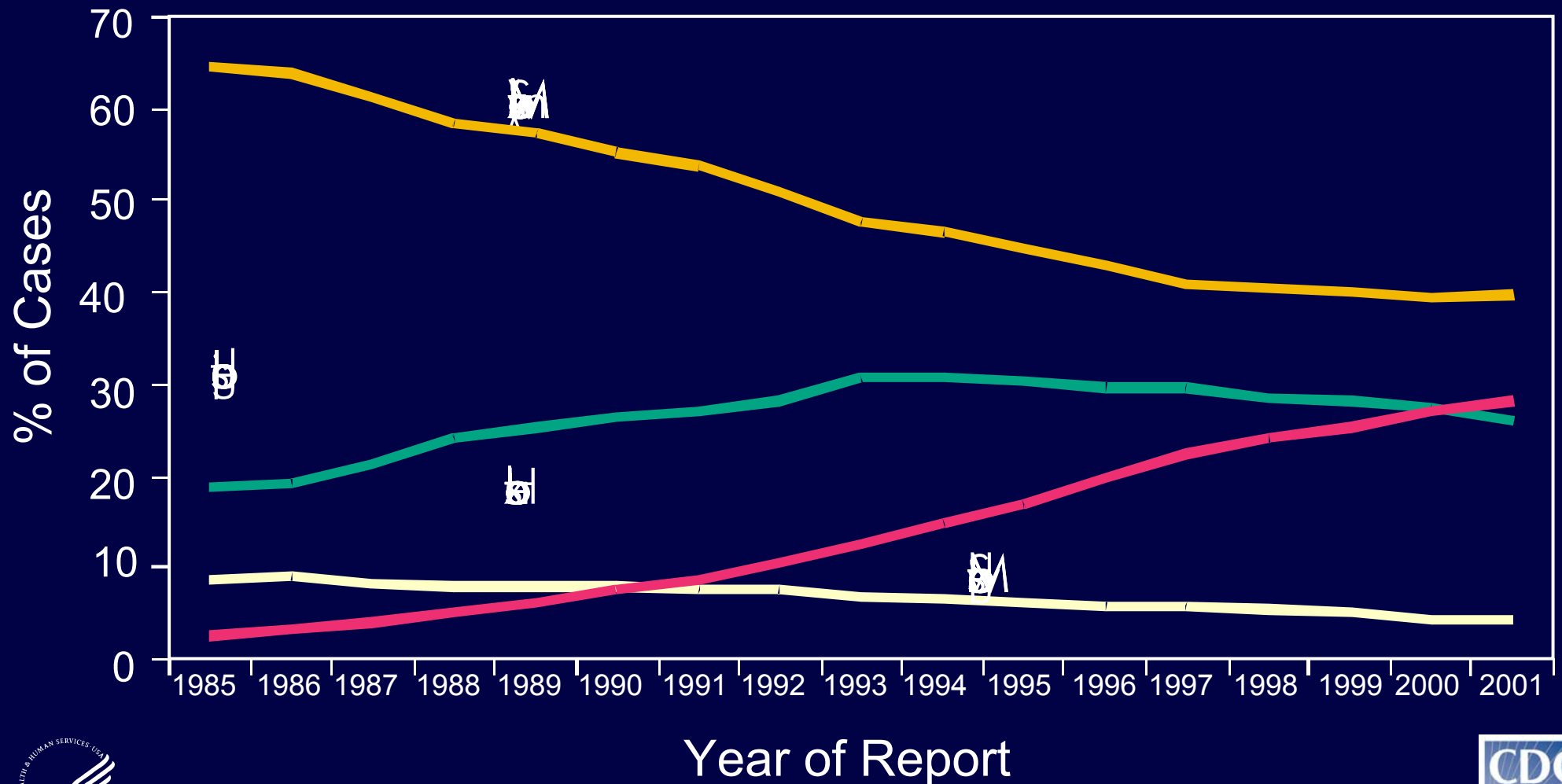
The proportions of cases reported among Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaska Native populations has remained relatively constant, at approximately 1% of all cases.

Of persons reported with AIDS in 2001, 49% were non-Hispanic black, 31% were non-Hispanic white, 19% were Hispanic, 1% were Asian/Pacific Islander, and less than 1% were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Slides containing more information on HIV and AIDS in racial and ethnic minorities are available at <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/graphics/minority.htm>.



Proportions of AIDS Cases* among Adults and Adolescents, by Exposure Category and Year of Diagnosis, 1985 - 2001, United States



Proportions of AIDS Cases among Adults and Adolescents, by Exposure Category and Year of Diagnosis, 1985 - 2001, United States

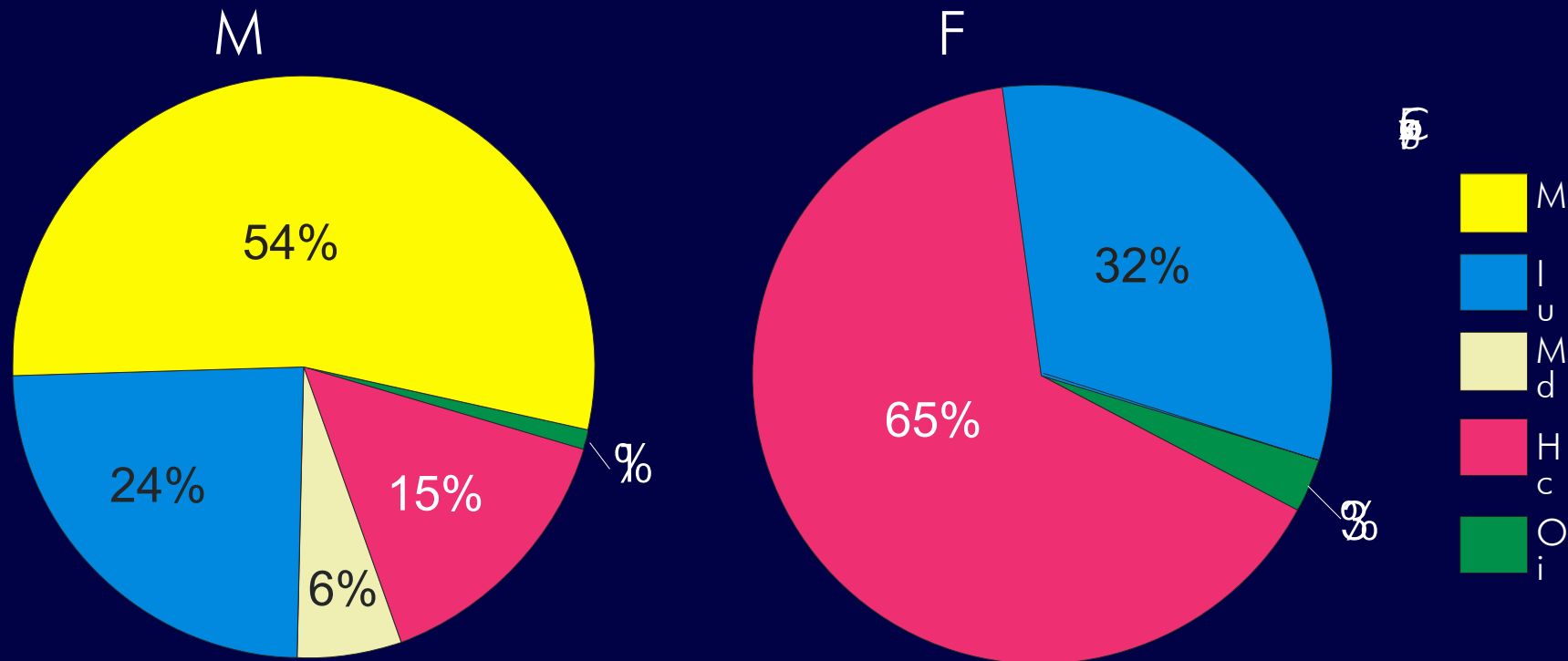
The data on this slide are estimates based on AIDS cases reported to CDC, statistically adjusted for reporting delays and the redistribution of cases initially reported without risk.

The proportional distribution of AIDS cases by exposure category has shifted since the beginning of the epidemic. Whereas in 1985, men who have sex with men accounted for the greatest proportion of diagnosed AIDS cases, the proportion has decreased from 65% of cases diagnosed in 1985 to 40% of cases diagnosed in 2001.

The proportion of estimated AIDS cases attributed to injection drug use increased during 1985–1994 and then remained stable or declined, accounting for 26% of diagnosed cases in 2001. The proportion of cases attributed to heterosexual contact increased from 3% in 1985 to 28% in 2001. The remaining cases comprised those attributed to hemophilia or the receipt of blood or blood products and those without an identified risk exposure.



Estimated AIDS Incidence* among Adults and Adolescents, by Sex and Exposure Category, Diagnosis in 2001 United States



* Data adjusted for reporting delays and estimated proportional redistribution of cases initially reported without risk. Data reported through June 2002

Estimated AIDS Incidence among Adults and Adolescents, by Sex and Exposure Category, Diagnosis in 2001, United States

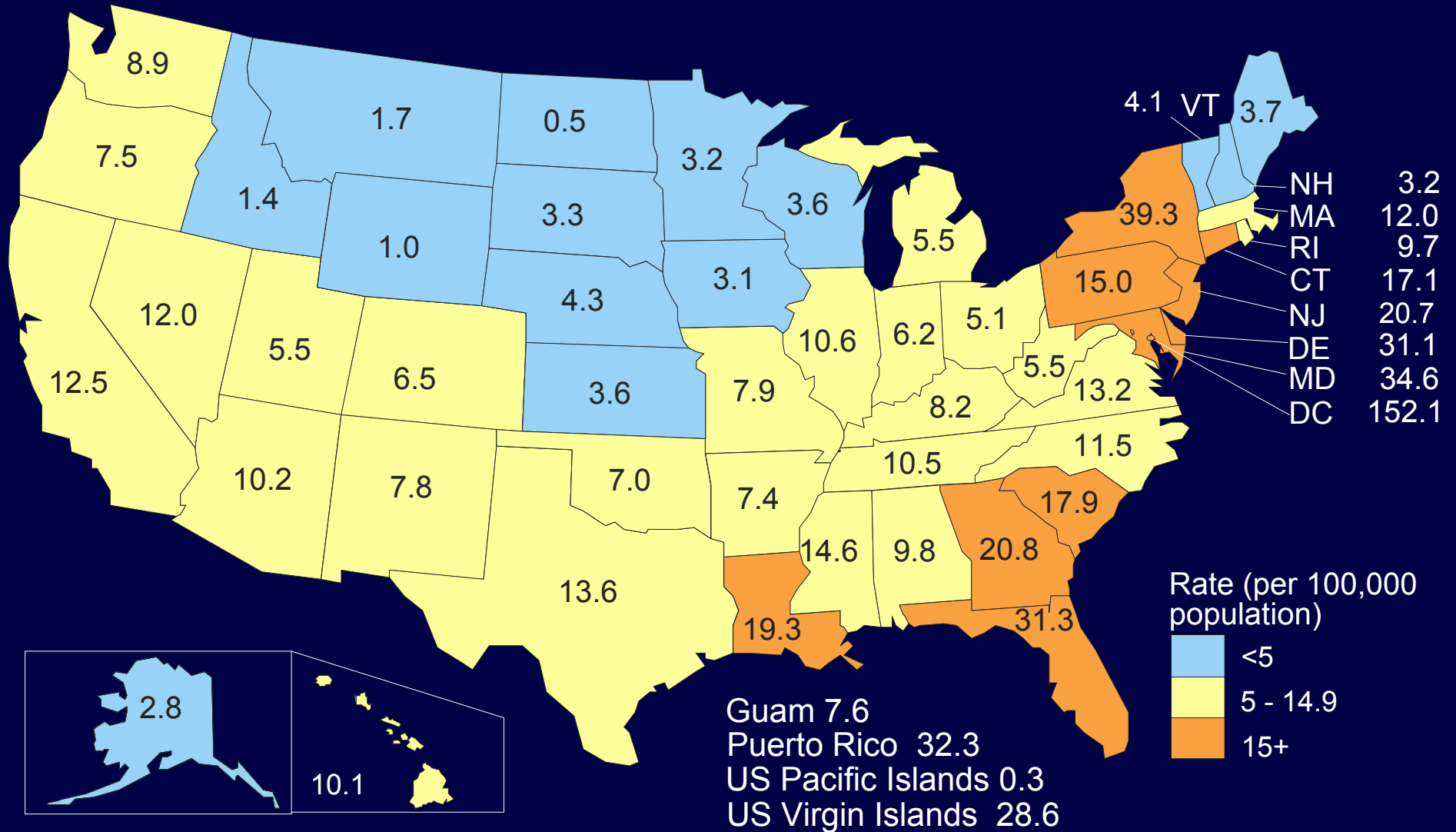
These pie charts show the distribution of exposure categories for AIDS cases diagnosed in 2001. The data have been adjusted for reporting delays, and the exposure category for cases initially reported without risk has been statistically redistributed.

Of AIDS cases diagnosed in 2001 for male adults and adolescents, 54% of the cases were in men who have sex with men, and another 24% were attributed to injection drug use. Approximately 15% of cases were attributed to heterosexual contact.

Most (65%) of the AIDS cases diagnosed in 2001 for female adults and adolescents were attributed to heterosexual contact, and 32% were attributed to injection drug use.



AIDS Rates, Reported in 2001



AIDS Rates, Reported in 2001

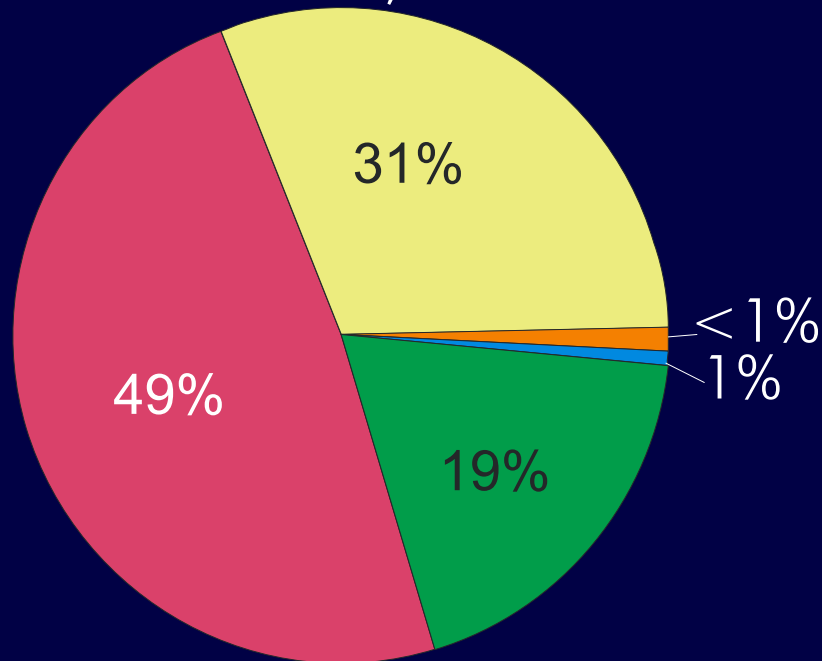
For cases reported in 2001, AIDS rates (cases per 100,000 population) are shown for each state, Washington, DC, Puerto Rico, the US Virgin Islands, Guam, and the US Pacific Islands.

Areas with the highest rates in 2001 were Washington, DC, New York, Maryland, Puerto Rico, Florida, and Delaware. Every state reported some AIDS cases in 2001.

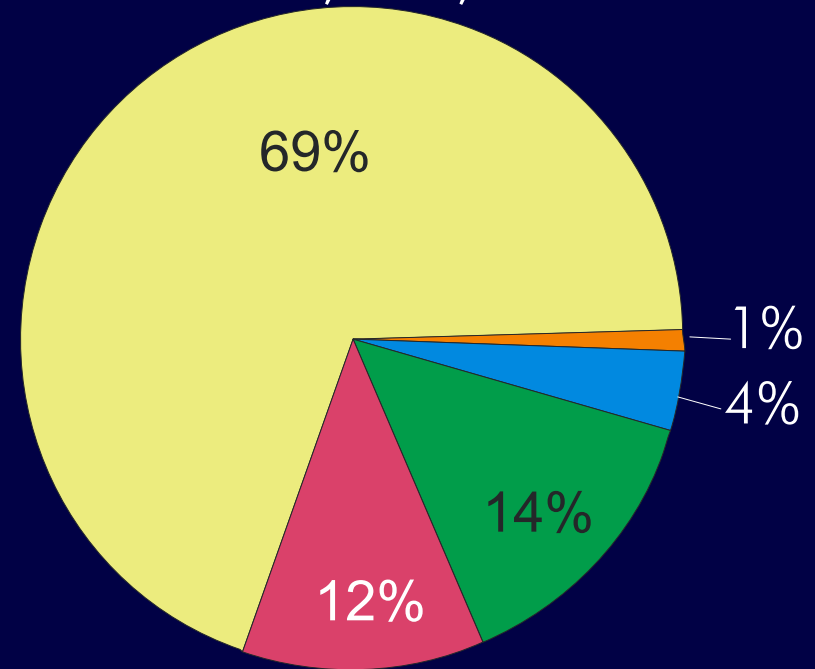


Reported AIDS Cases and Estimated Population, by Race/Ethnicity, 2001, United States

AIDS Cases
N=43,158*



Population
N=289,282,000



White, not Hispanic
Black, not Hispanic
Hispanic

Asian/Pacific Islander
American Indian/
Alaska Native

*Includes 57 persons of unknown race/ethnicity



Reported AIDS Cases and Estimated Population, by Race/Ethnicity, 2001, United States

The pie chart on the left illustrates the distribution of AIDS cases reported in 2001 among racial/ethnic groups. The pie chart on the right shows the distribution of the US population (including Puerto Rico and US territories) in 2001.

Non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics are disproportionately affected by the AIDS epidemic in comparison with their proportional distribution in the general population.

In 2001, non-Hispanic blacks made up 12% of the population but accounted for 49% of reported AIDS cases. Hispanics made up 14% of the population but accounted for 19% of reported AIDS cases.

Non-Hispanic whites made up 69% of the US population but accounted for 31% of reported AIDS cases.

More information on the HIV/AIDS epidemic and HIV prevention among blacks and Hispanics is available in a CDC fact sheet at <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pubs/facts.htm>.



AIDS Cases and Rates for Male Adults and Adolescents, by Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2001 United States

<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Rate (cases per 100,000 population)</u>
White, not Hispanic	11,164	14
Black, not Hispanic	13,895	109
Hispanic	6,289	43
Asian/Pacific Islander	358	9
American Indian/ Alaska Native	152	19
Total*	31,901	28

*Includes 43 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown



AIDS Cases and Rates for Male Adults and Adolescents, by Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2001, United States

For men, the number of AIDS cases reported in 2001 was similar for non-Hispanic blacks and whites, but the rate (cases per 100,000 population) for non-Hispanic blacks (109) was more than 7 times higher than for non-Hispanic whites (14).

More than 6,200 Hispanic men were reported with AIDS (rate, 43 cases per 100,000 population) in 2001.

Relatively few cases were reported for Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaska Native men, although the rate for American Indian/Alaska Native men (19) was higher than that reported for non-Hispanic white men.



AIDS Cases and Rates for Female Adults and Adolescents by Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2001 United States

<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Rate (cases per 100,000 population)</u>
White, not Hispanic	2,040	2
Black, not Hispanic	7,023	48
Hispanic	1,894	13
Asian/Pacific Islander	69	1
American Indian/ Alaska Native	42	5
Total*	11,082	9

*Includes 14 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.



AIDS Cases and Rates for Female Adults and Adolescents, by Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2001, United States

For female adults and adolescents, the rate (AIDS cases per 100,000 population) for non-Hispanic blacks (48) was 24 times higher than that for non-Hispanic whites (2).

Approximately 1,900 to 2,000 cases were reported for non-Hispanic white women and for Hispanic women, but the rate for Hispanic women (13) was over 6 times higher than that for white non-Hispanic women.

Relatively few cases were reported for Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaska Native women.



AIDS Cases in Adults and Adolescents*, by Region and Size of Place of Residence Reported in 2001, United States

Metropolitan Area

	>500,000 population %	50,000- 500,000 population %	Non- metropolitan area %
Northeast N=12,587	91	5	2
Midwest N=3,896	77	13	9
South N=18,554	73	14	11
West N=6,655	88	7	5

* Includes cases in persons whose metropolitan area of residence is unknown;
Excludes cases from Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands, and territories



AIDS Cases in Adults and Adolescents, by Region and Size of Place of Residence, Reported in 2001, United States

In 2001, most AIDS cases were reported from the South or the Northeast. In each region, most cases were reported from large metropolitan areas (populations of more than 500,000).

States in the Midwest and the South reported the largest proportion of cases from smaller metropolitan areas (populations of 50,000 to 500,000).

In 2001, the South was the region with the largest proportion of reported AIDS cases from nonmetropolitan areas.



Estimated* AIDS Cases in Adults and Adolescents Diagnosed in 2001, by Exposure Category, United States

<u>Exposure Category</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
Men who have sex with men	16,453	40
Injection drug use	10,690	26
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	1,839	5
Heterosexual contact	11,620	28
Other/not identified**	708	2
Total	41,311	

* Data adjusted for reporting delays and proportional redistribution of risk for cases reported without a risk
Data as of June 2002

** Includes patients whose medical record review is pending; patients who died, were lost to follow-up or
declined interview; and patients with other or undetermined modes of exposure



Estimated AIDS Cases in Adults and Adolescents, by Exposure Category, Diagnosed in 2001, United States

This slide shows the estimated distribution of exposure categories among AIDS cases diagnosed in 2001 in the United States.

Approximately 40% of the 41,311 AIDS cases diagnosed in 2001 for adults and adolescents were cases in men who have sex with men (MSM). An additional 5% of cases were attributed to MSM who inject drugs.

Injection drug use accounted for 26% of cases, and exposure to HIV through heterosexual contact accounted for another 28%.



Estimated* AIDS Cases Associated with Injection Drug Use, by Exposure Category, Diagnosed in 2001, United States

<u>Exposure Category</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
Heterosexual male injection drug user (IDU)	7,280	48
Female IDU	3,410	23
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	1,839	12
Heterosexual sex partners of IDUs	2,580	17
Children whose mothers are IDUs or sex partners of IDUs	19	<1
Total	15,128	

* Data adjusted for reporting delays and proportional redistribution of risk for cases reported without a risk
Data as of June 2002



Estimated AIDS Cases Associated with Injection Drug Use, by Exposure Category, Diagnosed in 2001, United States

More than 15,000 AIDS cases diagnosed in 2001 were associated with injection drug use. More than 81% of cases associated with injection drug use were in persons who inject drugs.

Approximately 17% of the cases associated with injection drug use were in heterosexual partners of an injection drug user (IDU), and a very small proportion (<1%) were in perinatally infected children whose mothers were IDUs or sex partners of an IDU.



Estimated AIDS Cases and Rates Associated with Injection Drug Use*, by Race/Ethnicity, Diagnosed in 2001, United States

<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Rate (cases per 100,000 population)</u>
White, not Hispanic	3,127	2
Black, not Hispanic	8,519	24
Hispanic	3,288	9
Asian/Pacific Islander	90	1
American Indian/ Alaska Native	93	4
<u>Total**</u>	<u>15,128</u>	<u>5</u>

* Includes injection drug users (IDUs), MSM who inject drugs, heterosexual partners of IDUs, and children whose mothers are IDUs or sex partners of IDUs. Data adjusted for reporting delay and proportional redistribution of risk for cases reported without a risk. Data as of June 2002.

**Total includes 12 cases in persons of unknown race/ethnicity.



Estimated AIDS Cases and Rates Associated with Injection Drug Use, by Race/Ethnicity, Diagnosed in 2001, United States

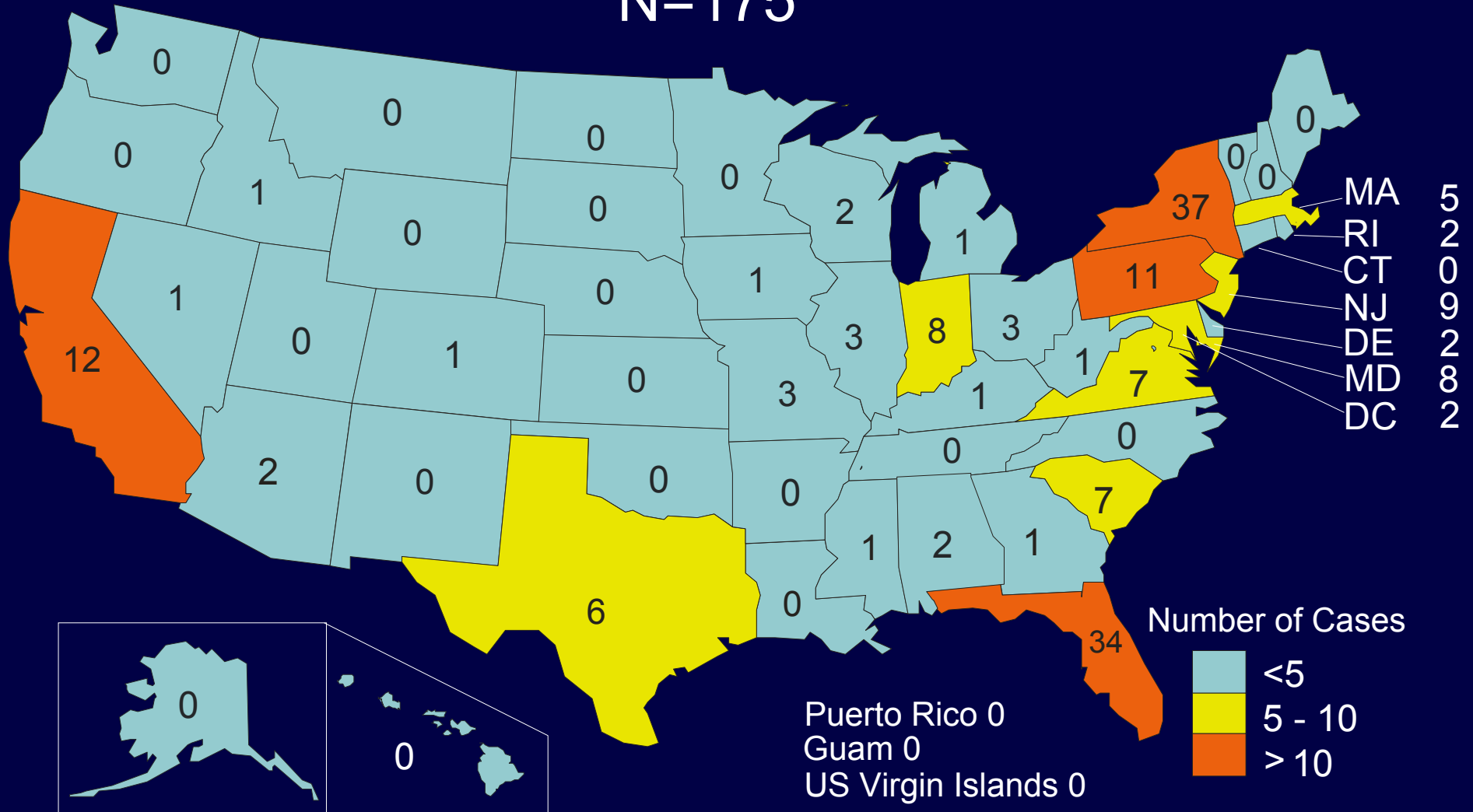
More than 15,000 AIDS cases diagnosed in 2001 were associated with injection drug use. This number includes cases in persons who were injection drug users (IDUs), sexual contacts of an IDU, or born to a mother who was an IDU or a sex partner of an IDU.

Approximately half of the cases associated with injection drug use were in non-Hispanic blacks; the rate (cases per 100,000 population) for non-Hispanic blacks was 24. Most of the remaining cases were in non-Hispanic whites or Hispanics, although the rate for Hispanics (9) was higher than the rate for non-Hispanic whites (2).

The rate for American Indians/Alaska Natives was 4, although the number of cases was relatively small. Both the number of cases and the rate (<1) for Asians/Pacific Islanders were low.



AIDS Cases in Children Reported in 2001, N=175*



* Includes 1 case in a person whose area of residence is unknown

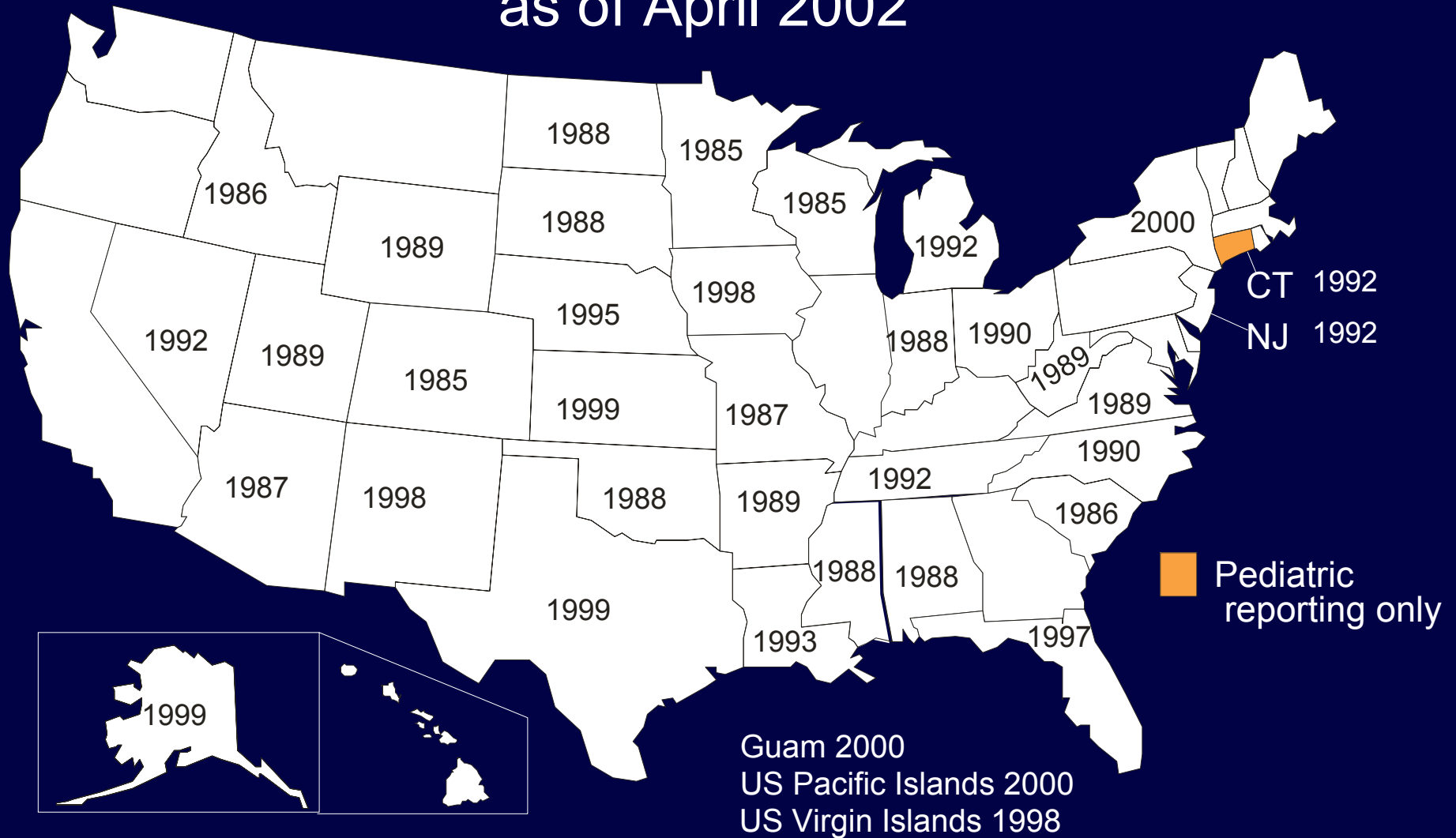
AIDS Cases in Children, Reported in 2001

In 2001, a total of 175 cases of AIDS in children younger than 13 years of age were reported, a decrease from 196 in 2000. Most of these cases were perinatally acquired.

New York, Florida, California, and Pennsylvania reported the largest number of cases. In 2001, 22 states did not report any pediatric AIDS cases.



Year of Initiation of Confidential HIV Case Surveillance* as of April 2002



* HIV cases reported by patient name



Year of Initiation of Confidential HIV Case Surveillance, as of April 2002

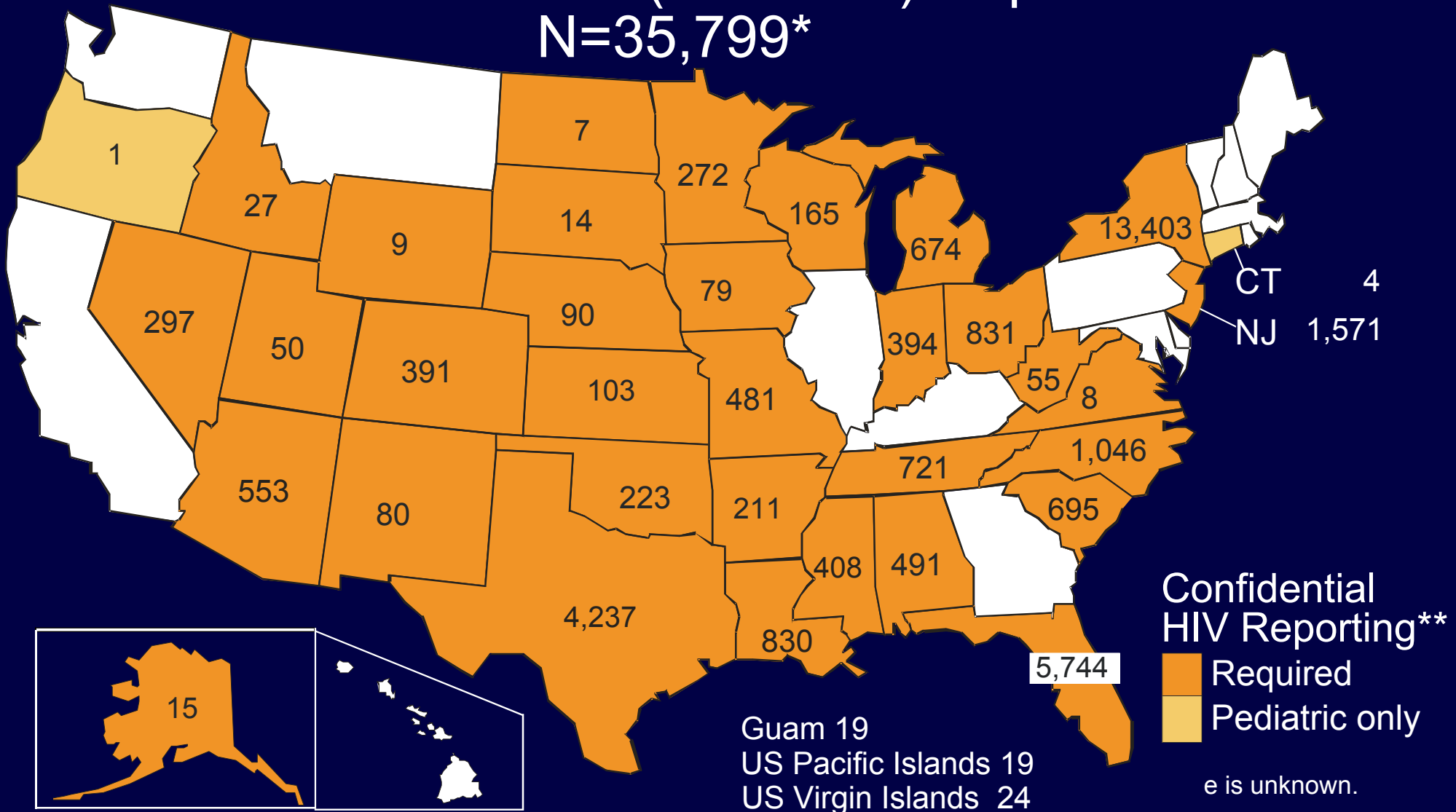
AIDS incidence trends no longer reflect HIV incidence trends because effective antiretroviral therapy delays the progression of HIV infection to AIDS. Thus, HIV data are needed to meet federal, state, and local needs for monitoring trends and planning. As of April 2002, 33 states, Guam, the US Virgin Islands, and some US Pacific Islands had implemented confidential name-based HIV case surveillance of adults and adolescents. Connecticut had implemented HIV case surveillance for pediatric cases only.

Several states had implemented HIV surveillance systems that are not based on names, and others were considering different HIV reporting systems.



Cases of HIV Infection (not AIDS) Reported in 2001

N=35,799*



*Includes 693 persons who were residents of areas without HIV infection surveillance but who were reported by areas with HIV infection surveillance and persons whose area of residence is unknown

**HIV cases reported by patient name



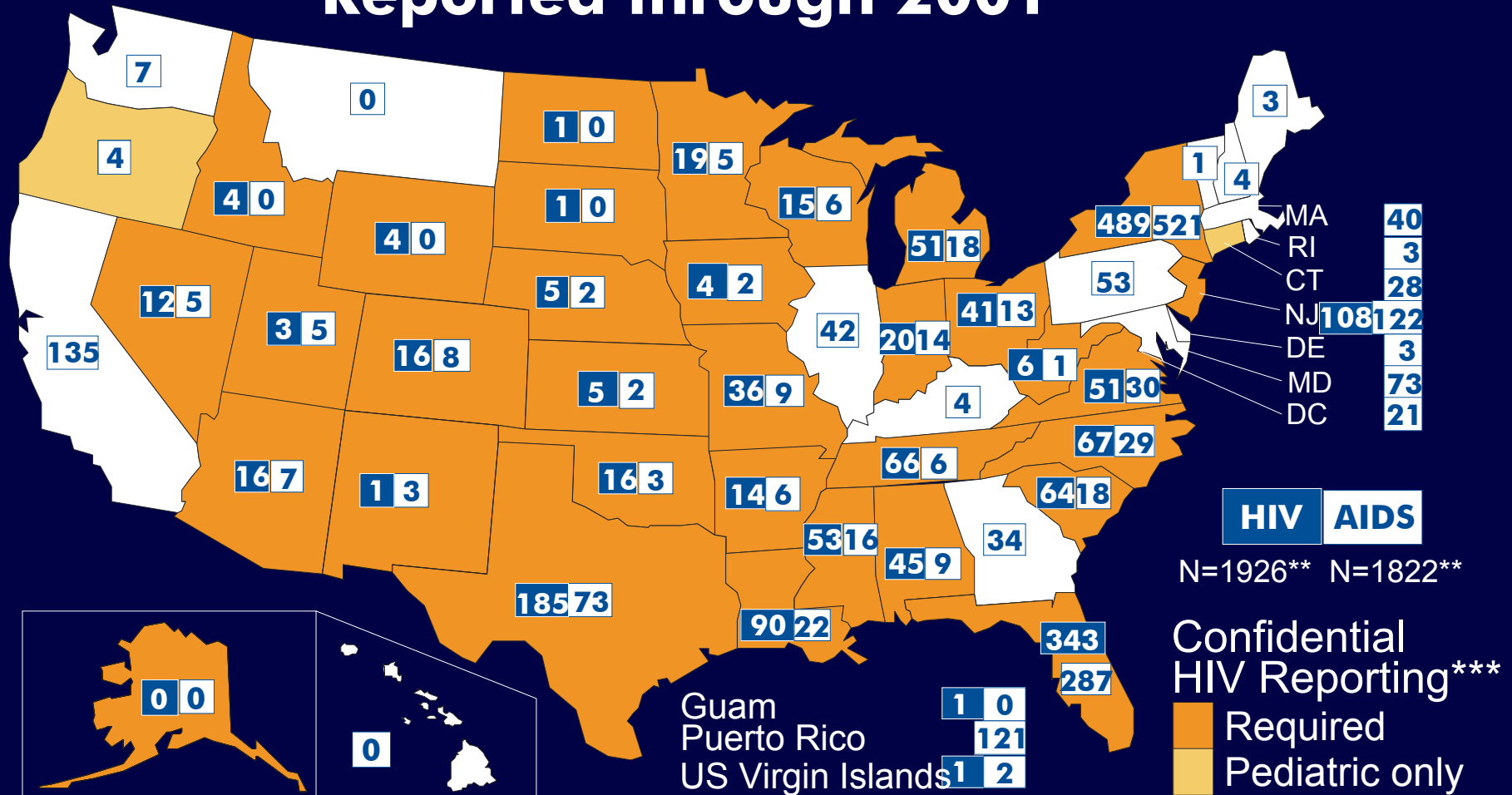
Cases of HIV Infection (not AIDS), Reported in 2001

In 2001, 36 US areas (including states, territories, and associated nations) conducted HIV case surveillance and reported cases of HIV infection in adults, adolescents, and children to CDC. Connecticut reported only pediatric HIV cases. All US areas report AIDS cases.

In 2001, more than 35,000 cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) were reported to CDC. In 2001, New York, Florida, Texas, New Jersey, and North Carolina reported the largest number of cases of HIV infection.



Adolescents 13-19 Years of Age Living with HIV Infection* and Adolescents Living with AIDS, Reported through 2001



* For areas with confidential HIV infection surveillance. Includes 57 residents of areas without HIV infection surveillance but who were reported by areas with HIV infection surveillance.
 ** Totals include cases missing state of residence data. Data based on age as of December 31, 2001.
 *** HIV cases reported by patient name



Adolescents 13-19 Years of Age Living with HIV Infection and Adolescents Living with AIDS, Reported through 2001

At the end of 2001, more than 1,800 persons, 13-19 years old, in the United States were living with AIDS.

In the areas with name-based HIV infection surveillance systems, 1,925 adolescents were living with HIV.

The HIV data underestimate the total number of adolescents living with HIV in these HIV reporting areas. Not all adolescents who are infected have been tested, and only those who have been tested confidentially (rather than anonymously) are represented by these data.



Age at Diagnosis of HIV Infection or AIDS, Reported through 2001, United States

Age (years)	HIV Infection*		AIDS	
	Number	%	Number	%
<13	3,923	2	9,074	1
13-19	6,588	4	4,428	1
20-29	52,594	30	133,726	16
30-39	66,270	38	362,021	44
40-49	32,814	19	216,387	27
50+	11,837	7	90,513	11
	174,026		816,149	

*Data from areas with confidential HIV infection surveillance



Age at Diagnosis of HIV Infection or AIDS, Reported through 2001, United States

HIV (not AIDS) diagnoses, compared with AIDS diagnoses, were made more frequently for younger persons.

Data from areas that conducted confidential HIV infection surveillance show that at the time of diagnosis, a larger proportion of persons with an HIV (not AIDS) diagnosis were younger than 30 (36%), compared with the proportion of persons with an AIDS diagnosis (18%).

